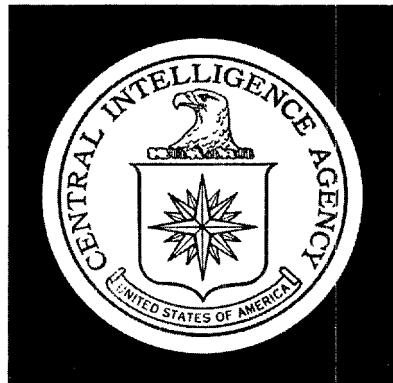


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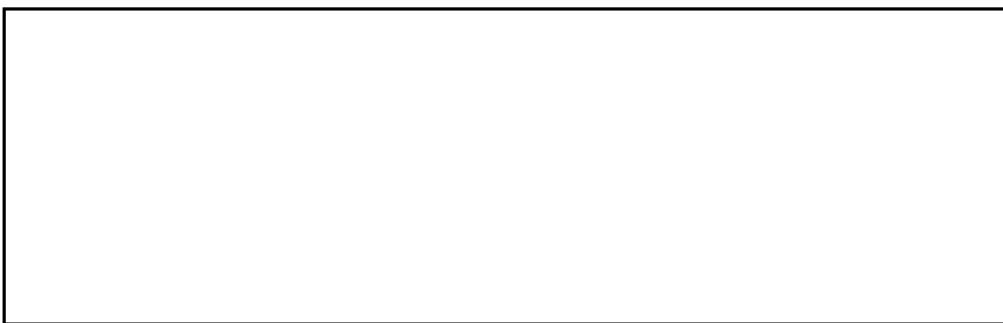
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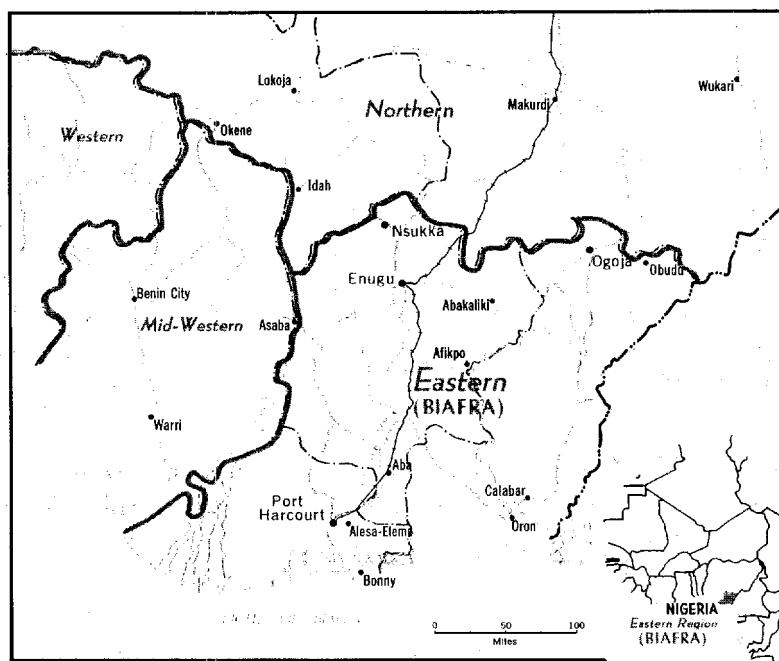
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Congo (Kinshasa): Security has broken down in Kisangani (formerly Stanleyville), and Europeans and Congolese seeking evacuation to Kinshasa are being moved out as rapidly as possible.

The Congolese Army and some civilians have gone on a rampage of looting following the army's re-entry into Kisangani. Of about 100 Europeans gathered at a hotel awaiting evacuation yesterday, less than half left on Red Cross planes during the day. Eleven more American citizens have been evacuated, and two Americans reportedly remain.

There is no information on the location of the mercenaries who left Kisangani on 12 July. Evacuees report that large numbers of Congolese were recruited by the mercenary band and left with it.

Belgian Government leaders are bitter over the maltreatment of Belgian nationals. Foreign Minister Harmel has raised the possibility that Belgium might disengage from the Congo, but has discounted the possibility of an immediate mass pull-out. [redacted]



Scene of Nigerian Civil War

— Boundary of former region
- - - New state boundary decreed by Gowon

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Nigeria: The federal army's drive toward the Biafran capital apparently is stalled in the northwest border area.

Reports from Enugu on 13 July claim that the federal forces still are meeting stiff Biafran resistance, and that civilians who fled the threatened city of Nsukka earlier were returning. The federal thrust in the northeast border area, however, may be meeting with greater success. The provincial capital of Ogoja evidently has fallen, and Biafran forces have regrouped farther west at a key road junction.

The federal government [redacted] purchased [redacted] armed L-29 jet trainers for delivery in Nigeria later this month from Omnipol, the Czechoslovak trade corporation that handles commercial arms sales. Two Czech pilots are to provide transitional training in Nigeria to the few Nigerian Air Force pilots who have had some jet training.

One ship carrying arms may have succeeded in eluding the federal blockade of Eastern ports. It reportedly arrived at Port Harcourt on 9 July carrying rifles, machine guns, and ammunition, but none of the heavy weapons which Biafra has been seeking. One of two additional ships reported en route to Port Harcourt with heavy military equipment may have been intercepted by the federal navy. Lagos announced on 13 July that a Panamanian freighter had been intercepted while trying to run the blockade and had been brought to Lagos.

Biafra's closing of its schools has left the majority of the 145 Peace Corps volunteers in the former Eastern Region without job assignments. This action, coupled with Lagos' objection to continued service of the volunteers in Biafra, has prompted plans for their early evacuation. Nearly all US personnel have departed from the immediate war zone, although only a few of the nonofficial American residents have indicated a desire to leave Biafra. [redacted]

[redacted] (Map)

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Rumania- USSR: Rumania's independent foreign policy has led it to rethink its military supply problem.

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[redacted] the party's presidium recently decided that a program must be undertaken to provide the army with Rumanian- made equipment. A highly ambitious program was outlined which would include production of rockets, high performance aircraft, and ground force equipment. Its aim evidently is to make Rumania militarily as well as politically independent of the Soviet Union.

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In a speech on 31 May before the party cadres of the Rumanian armed forces, party chief Ceausescu had said that "greater attention" must be given to the "perfection of domestic- made armament."

While there is little doubt of Bucharest's desire to have such a program, its implementation will pose difficulties. There was no reference in the report to the timing of the program nor to the funding, which would appear to be beyond Rumania's capability. [redacted]

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EEC-Britain: The differences between France and the other EEC members on the question of Britain's entry appear to have sharpened at this week's meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Couve de Murville elaborated the standard French view that if Britain were admitted, the EEC would deteriorate into a free trade area, Europe would lose its identity, and progress toward an East-West detente would be impaired. This was contested vigorously by the other representatives, with the West German and Belgian foreign ministers taking particularly positive positions in favor of the UK.

The Council will discuss the British application next on 2 October when it expects to have the EEC Commission's report. In the meantime, Britain's negotiator, Lord Chalfont, will hold discussions in all the EEC capitals.

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Uruguay: In line with its efforts to discredit the new Gestido government, the Communist Party is engineering a general strike to begin on 20 July.

Labor agitation is moving into high gear. Communist-dominated unions have staged work stoppages all week, and a newspaper strike in Montevideo has put all but the Communist press and one progovernment paper out of circulation since late June. Several major unions affiliated with the Communist-dominated national labor confederation have announced their support for the general strike.

The Communists are exploiting the failure of President Gestido's four-month-old government to deal effectively with the country's economic problems. Political wrangling within the government continues to block the passage of urgently needed economic reforms.

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NOTE

Burma: The arrest on 11 July of about 100 Burmese leftists identified with pro-Peking front organizations probably is intended to discourage any increase in antigovernment activities resulting from Peking's recent strong endorsement of the Burmese Communists. The government also has banned a pro-Peking newspaper published in Mandalay. The only indication so far of a Burmese Communist response to Chinese encouragement was the distribution of Communist propaganda a few days ago in Prome, a city located north of Rangoon.

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